Carolina Observer.

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Exchange on the North,
For sale by
E. L. WINSLOW.
April 12, 1828. 75.4w.

Pocket Book found.
FOUND, on the 5th inst., about 2 miles west of this place, on the road leading to Moore court house, a large old fashioned Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money, with no papers. The owner can have it by calling at this office, and paying the cost of advertising.
June 10—75 3t.

Fayetteville Academy.
The Semi-annual Examination in this Institution will commence on Friday morning, the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, and will be concluded the following week. The Parents and Guardians of the Students, and others who feel an interest in the School are respectfully invited to attend.
The exercises of the Academy will recommence on the 4th day of July; at which time a punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. No pains will be spared to improve the minds and the morals of youth committed to my care, and to elevate the standard of instruction and usefulness in this seminary.
E. TRIPP, *Principal.*
Fayetteville, June 3, 1828.

HILLSBOROUGH
Private Boarding School.
The exercises in the School of the undersigned will be closed on the 30th May, and will be resumed on the first Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session.—Board and Tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.
J. WITHERSPOON.
June 5. 75-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*
PURSUANT to the decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, it is *Ordered*, That the Clerk and Master, agreeable to the petition of Henry McNeill, Matthew Moore and others, do sell the tract of land alluded to in said petition, known by the name of the Moore Place, containing two Dwelling Houses, and lying on the waters of Deep river, estimated at two hundred and forty six acres or thereabouts, adjoining the Lands of Archibald McBryde, Tyson and others; the Land will be sold on the tenth day of August next, at the Court House village, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*
June 5, 1828. 75-6w.

Dr. William
INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to employ him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Messrs. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.
Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Wanted,
ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK.*
H. G. NELSON.
March 5, 1826. 61-tf.

At one of the recent assizes, the following charge was delivered to the jury by a learned Judge who is celebrated for exercising his attention on different subjects at the same time. The recollections of the voice of Liston's voice in some of his mock characters, and eye "in a fine phrenzy rolling," will fill up the sketch for the imagination of the reader. "Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar is indicted for—(Hist—prisoner don't—be silent)—horse-stealing—that is a black mare. This is a capital charge. Gentlemen—which affects—(what may happen hereafter below must stop)—life,—Gentlemen—(I can't go on—I hear myself speak. Make way I say, make way there, for Mr.——.) You must carefully consider, gentlemen, that in—a—deciding this case—your conclusions are—a—not from the evidence that—(Those dogs ought really to be kept quiet)—the prisoner at the bar is the person, who—(Re-enter Under Sheriff)—was guilty of the felony charged with. You have it in evidence, that on the night of the 14th, the prisoner was seen near the premises of the prosecutor—(This court is insufferably hot—and the next morning he was found dead—Pull down that window there, and stand laughing at me like a great fool) possession of the black horse—mare, I mean. Thus you see it is a case of recent possession, which if you believe the witnesses, there is very little doubt of what your duty will be—(Mr. Under Sheriff, I'll fine you if you let any more into that gallery, it is full already)."

Preserve!—An operation was performed by Dr. Robert Thompson, assisted by Dr. H. L. Aitken, on a child (aged five months) of Joseph Rhupert, for *Hair-lip*—the fissure was uncommonly large and unusual, extending to the posterior part of the palate. The silver needles were used with the twisted suture. The union of the lip was effected in four days. The cure is complete. There is scarcely any deformity perceptible. Parents who have children with hair-lip, let us advise you to have the operation performed early. The advantage of appearance and speech are far beyond the conception of those who have not witnessed them.
Village Record.

From the Georgia Journal.

MR. MACON.

This venerable republican should have been brought forward as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. There is no man in the country who deserves this mark of regard and confidence more than he does. If a long life spent in the service of his country, and a character which, so far as we know, amid all the unsparing party conflicts of the times, has escaped without stain or reproach, be any evidence of political or moral worth, then Mr. Macon occupies a ground truly enviable. That he could have been elected if he had been brought before the people at an earlier period, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt.

Hear what Jefferson, the father of genuine republicanism in this country, says of him, in introducing a friend.

"The bearer of this letter, on a journey to the North, will pass two or three days perhaps in Washington. I cannot permit him to do this without presenting him to a friend of so long standing, whom I consider as the strictest of our models of genuine republicanism. Let him be able to say, when you are gone, but not forgotten, that he had seen Nathaniel Macon, on whose tomb will be written 'Ultimus Romanorum.' I only ask you to give him a hearty shake of the hand, on my account, as well as his own, assuring you he merits it as a man and citizen, to which I will add my unceasing affection to yourself."

From the Charleston Mercury.

Nathaniel Macon.—It is known to our readers that the venerable Nathaniel Macon was lately elected to the Presidency of the Senate, and, that in a short address to that body, he requested to be excused from serving. A question having arisen whether the address of Mr. Macon, which had been inserted on the Journal by the Clerk, should be retained there, Mr. Benton spoke in favour of retaining it. Among other things, he said:

"Our successors should see the reason which has governed the venerable Senator from N. Carolina, in declining the honor which the Senate, by a vote almost unanimous, had offered to him.—Those who may know him from faithful history or fond tradition, may see him in the reasons he has given for declining this office, acting up to the principles he has always professed, *to hold no office, the duties of which he could not fulfil;* and those who know him not, may have an opportunity of seeing the recorded evidence of one instance of that disinterestedness and elevation of him who is worthy to be called "*Ultimus Romanorum.*" The case itself must be entered on the journal. The fact must be entered, that the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Macon,) was elected *pro tem* President; that he begged to be excused from serving; was excused accordingly by a vote of the Senate; and another Senator chosen in his place. This much must appear on our journal; and why not the reasons which induced a refusal which has no precedent, and may be long without imitation? Why not insert the very words which that great man used in begging to be excused from serving? Great, I call him; and great *he* deserves to be called, whose whole life has been conducted by the unerring guide of wisdom itself. The Secretary, in my opinion, has done right in recording his address in the journal, and the Senate will do right in directing it to remain there. It will be one recorded instance of honor, emolument and office declined, in an age when the pursuit of emolument, honor and office seems to engross and absorb the human race."

The Senate decided it was proper, and that the reasons given by Mr. M. for declining the office of President pro tem should remain upon the Journal.

The New York American of Thursday, calls General Jackson "the victorious soldier, the remorseless commander, the violent and overbearing functionary, the illiterate, turbulent, licentious individual." These are hard names. Upon Mr. Adams, the Evening Post has bestowed even harsher designations. What a people the Americans to be so broadly divided and fiercely engaged about *such* candidates for the office of President of their Union! But the consolation is, that both the newspapers may err in their delineations of the individuals; that the victorious soldier may not be illiterate and licentious, nor the experienced statesman traitorious, blundering, intriguing, &c.
National Gazette.

The following colloquy actually took place between two senators, during the late discussion on the Tariff bill, on a motion to reduce the duty on molasses:—

Senator Benton—Whiskey is the healthiest liquor that is taken, as men are known to have been drunk upon it forty or fifty years, while rum FINISHED ITS VICTIMS IN EIGHT OR TEN!

Senator Chandler—I understand the gentleman from Missouri that a man may be drunk on whiskey for forty years. This is a reason why I shall vote against the duty, as I am in favor of that liquor which should soonest despatch the *drunkard.*

A writer in one of the New York papers subscribes himself "A Member of the Council of the National Academy of Design." M. C. N. A. D. These would be grand initials. Our readers will recollect the M. D. F. R. S. Drum Major of the Royal Scotch Fusileers.—*Nat. Gazette.*

From the Hillsborough (N. C.) Recorder.

We have been much gratified to learn, that our enterprizing county-man, James Mebane, Esq., who started from Murphey's Mills two or three weeks since in a boat 60 feet long and 5 or 6 broad, and capable of carrying one hundred barrels of flour, descended the Haw and Cape Fear rivers in safety. The descent occupied five or six days. We understand no very serious impediments were found to obstruct the passage, though the water in Haw river was not considered flush for the season. This is the first time that Haw river has been navigated from a point so high up, and much credit is due to the projector of the enterprize. The rocks of this river have been frequently pointed at, as presenting eternal barriers to the efforts of man, and the idea ridiculed of making it navigable; but this experiment seems to have set ridicule at defiance, and we hope it will be soon followed by others equally successful and more profitable. Indeed such a spirit was infused into those who saw the first moving of this boat on the water, that a subscription was immediately made up for the purpose of constructing another of equal dimensions, which it is contemplated to despatch to Fayetteville in the winter with a load of flour, to which the usual high waters of the season, it is believed, will afford an easy passage.—*Hills. Rec.*

Simeon Cochran, late of Person county, and immortalized in this part of the country by the infamy of his character, arrived at this place on Monday last, in close custody and manacled. He had been arrested in Georgia and was on his way to Warrenton, to undergo a trial for passing counterfeit money in that county two or three months since.—*Hills. Recorder.*

Major General of the Army.—The N. York Com. Advertiser understands "that the other Major Generals do not acquiesce in the right of Gen. Macomb to command them; that General Harrison denied it on the floor of the Senate; and Gen. Scott intimated that he does not hold himself bound to respect the orders of the Major General commanding."—The N. York Enquirer is told, that "one General has applied to the President to arrest Gen. Macomb, for issuing his order taking the command of the army."—The expressions of the N. Y. Enq. are rather more precise and accurate than those of the C. Advertiser—for, the words "the other" would seem to embrace Gen. Gaines; and we suspect that *he* will acquiesce in the appointment of Gen. M.—We understand the truth to be, that Gen. Scott, either has applied for the arrest of Gen. M. or that he will apply; upon the ground that his brevet as Major General supersedes the commission of Gen. M.—Should the President decline to arrest Gen. M., it is said that Gen. S. will take such a course as to bring the arrest upon himself, so as to try by a regular court martial the question of brevet.—Had there been a man of energy at the head of the nation, such as A. Jackson, the question would long since have been settled.

Coal Mine.—In sinking a well a short time since near Marion, in Twiggs county, Geo. the digger penetrated a bed of Coal between 4 and 5 feet in depth. The Milledgeville Statesman says that "this coal ignites readily and possesses the properties common to the coal of England. The extent of the bed is not known; as the article is at present of no value in the neighborhood; but as the mineral is seldom found in small quantities, it is reasonable to expect, that any supply may by search, be obtained in that vicinity, and that the article is not confined to that part of the country."

In the case of the Franklin Bank of the city of New York, which suspended payment a few days since, the Chancellor has decided that *deposites* are not to have any preference in payment over *bank notes.*

In the last New York Post, one of the depositors has protested against this decision.

Honorable conduct.—The following circumstance as related in the Albany Argus, deserves to be recorded as highly honorable to the individual mentioned:

"A singular circumstance, we are informed, accompanied the sale of a part of the ticket which obtained the highest prize in the extra class of the consolidated lottery drawn in this city on Tuesday last.—Mr. Heber Stone purchased at a lottery office in this city on the day of the drawing, what he understood to be a quarter of a ticket. In the course of the day he gave the ticket to his son employed in *rolling* in the press room of the Daily Advertiser. When the ticket came out the highest prize, he discovered that a *half* ticket had been handed to him instead of a *quarter.* Of course he was entitled to half the highest prize. But he called at the lottery office, stated the circumstance, declared that he intended only to purchase a quarter ticket, and that he was strictly entitled only to one fourth of the prize. One fourth, accordingly, was paid to him on the spot. Mr. Stone is in indigent circumstances. The act is highly honorable to him, and evinces a nice and just sense of rectitude."

Of all our infirmities, vanity is the dearest; a man will starve his other vices to keep that alive. Vanity is so inseparable from our nature, that it even survives our ashes, and takes care of our epitaphs and tombstones before we die.

Col. Ethan Allen.—We have heard one anecdote of Allen which we believe has not yet been in print. Mr. B. an attorney of Vermont, once received from some person in Boston, a note of hand for £60 against Allen for collection. It being inconvenient for him at that time to pay the note, it was sued. When the case came on for trial, Allen employed a lawyer to get the action continued until he could raise money to settle the demand, and accordingly the attorney, as the readiest means of accomplishing his object, determined to deny the genuineness of the signature. This would oblige the plaintiff to produce the witness to the note; who residing in Boston, could not easily be brought forward on the instant. The effect of the manœuvre would be to cause the plaintiff to postpone the trial till next court.

When the case was called, it happened that Allen was in a remote part of the court house, and to his utter astonishment, heard his lawyer gravely deny the signature of the note. With long and erect strides he rushed through the crowd and confronting the amazed "limb of the law," rebuked him in a voice of thunder. "Mr.——I did not hire you to come here and lie—that is a true note—I signed it—I'll swear to it—and I'll pay it. I want no shuffling, I want time. What I employed you for was to get this business put over to the next court; not to come here and lie and juggle about it." The result was that the postponement of the claim was amicably arranged between the two lawyers.—*Bos. Lit. Gaz.*

To the Freemen of Indiana.

Fellow-Citizens.—Born in a land of liberty and accustomed from infancy to speak my mind freely, it will not be expected that I should apologise for offering myself as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. As I know of no constitutional objection to my holding the office except my not getting votes enough, I shall make every reasonable exertion to remove that difficulty; but if I fail, I shall still stick to the anvil, at the old stand, where my friends and the public generally, may have their work done at the shortest notice. For my purity and patriotism, I would refer to a life spent over charcoal and fire ever since I was able to lift a sledge, and I trust I have rendered my country some service by *uniting the broken, strengthening the weak, sharpening the dull, and hardening and softening, welding* and *soldering* materials which most others would find totally unmanageable.

As to my birth or breeding, I know but little about them; but I may safely say, there are few men in the latitude and longitude of Indiana, who have stood longer at the anvil, or who can even handle a sledge with more ability. Presuming that the public would like to know my political sentiments I shall speak boldly of such as I think will not injure my popularity. In the first place I am strongly in favor of myself. If elected, I shall claim all the money the law allows, and also the privileges and profits of treating and trading with Indians. Secondly, as to my opinions on the Presidency, I have not yet made up my mind; but as I intend not to be outmanaged by any body, as I shall be on the strong side as soon as I can tell which that will be. On the subject of rail roads and canals, my opinions are strongly in favor of the former, for if while Governor, I could manage to get the blacksmith's work of a rail road, it would keep me busy the balance of my life.

As I do not expect to make a very great Governor, I shall not be caught over the mountains making my mark as Governor of Indiana, in the Tavern Registers. If I am elected, my shop and tools will be for rent on moderate terms, for I shall not wish as Governor *to blow up any more fires* than I can keep under, or meddle unnecessarily with edge tools. I will not ride about electioneering, as I am afraid I shall not appear to advantage out of the shop; but those who will call there can at any time have *satisfactory specimens* of my *ability.* Not expecting to "wither" in a dry season, I hope to flourish while "bread, meat, and potatoes" produce their usual effects.

I am the public's humble servant.
JOHN VANBLARICUM.

There is now growing in a field of reclaimed sedge land on the plantation of R. P. Demere, Esq. Bryan county, at least four or five acres of Cotton, the growth of last winter, uninjured by the winter months, the plants of which contain blossoms, forms and pods, and present the appearance of a field in the months of July and August. The curious, and those interested in agriculture, are invited to come and view it.
Parnassus, May 35, 1828.
Savannah Georgian.

From the Georgian.

Messrs. Editors.—We notice in your valuable paper several communications on the subject of the Rattoon Cotton, which appears to have excited some curiosity. Our Manager on Julianton plantation, McIntosh county, writes us under date of 3d April. "I have taken in *eighteen* acres of last years' cotton, and shall tend it as a part of the crop." Some of this shoots from the roots, the old stalks being cut down—and the balance is the original growth of the last year, trimmed up, and which has put out afresh.

BULLOCH & DUNWOODY.
May 29, 1827.

Succession of the English Throne.—There is said to be now extant a very curious document drawn up by the late Lord Ashburnton, 1823. It purports to be an abstract of a genealogical tree of the descendants of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots, from which it appears, that at that period every crowned head in Europe was included in the number, except the King of Portugal, (but his Queen, however, is there,) and the King of Bavaria, and Bernadotte, the King of Sweden. The entire number of her descendants then living was 316, and the rare all, including the Duke of Reichstadt, (young Napoleon,) within the line of succession to the British throne.

The London Sun states that Sir Walter Scott has engaged to furnish two tales and a poem for the London *Annual* called the *Keepsake*, and that he is to be paid "the almost incredible sum of one thousand guineas" for this contribution. At the late York Musical Festival, Madame Catalina received *six hundred guineas* for a few bravuras. Genius, talent, and mature skill deserve to succeed in this way, not less than ability and reputation at the bar, or sagacity and dexterity in strokes of trade.

Among the estates advertised for sale by auction, is the borough of Tregony, in Cornwall. It comprises 165 houses, the market house, with the tolls of markets and fairs, and 52 acres of land. In the advertisement the following words are printed in italics:—"The possession of this estate will of necessity give the purchaser a preponderating influence in the borough of Tregony." After this, who will say that a seat in Parliament cannot be openly sold in the market?

Extraordinary Character.—A farmer, named Hall, lately died at Cowbit, in the neighborhood of Sheffield, advanced in years. He was a person of eccentric habits, and a friend to vermin. Upwards of sixty rats have been seen feeding at one time at his pig-troughs, and for several years he has had a manure heap in his yard which he constantly kept up as a hot-bed for snakes, several of which at the same time have been seen creeping about his premises with the greatest confidence, no one being allowed to disturb them.

Scenes in Louisiana.—The following extracts are from the Journal of a Methodist minister, whose circuit was in the south-western part of Louisiana.

Thursday, December 2.

The scenery all this day was delightful. The immense prairies of Opelousas and Attakapas, and the still more extensive meadows to the west, may be called the American Sahara. But how different in appearance the rich grassy plains of America to the dry parched sands of Africa. These wide Savannas bear the most striking resemblance to the ocean; when in them, you readily fancy yourself at sea, for the eye may travel in almost every direction without meeting any object but the sky and grass; and if you see the far distant woods, they have the appearance of a high beach beautifully indented with coves and harbors. The vast herds of cattle scattered over them, affords one of the most grateful prospects of nature.

From a small eminence you may behold thousands of horses, cows and other domestic animals, spread over this interminable mead, in every direction, grazing on a sea of plenty. And nearly as numerous were the former herds of deer and buffalo, before the white men hunted them and their owners from these lovely savannas. At certain seasons of the year, this heterogeneous herd will embody for self defence, against the common and formidable enemy, the musquito. I have seen seven and eight thousand closely pressed together, and remain so for hours, till urgent hunger drove them asunder for food. In passing these natural meadows, you will often start up the timid deer, which, at the sight of the unfrequent passenger, will bound off till he loses himself from you in the high distant grass. The wolf too may be seen here, but no longer lank and lean, among the numerous fawns and lambs. The herdsmen, who are generally excellent horsemen, and admirably skilled in casting a rope, will frequently bend their steeds after these wolves, and run them down, or take them around the neck with a slipping knot.

Extravagance.—By extravagance the higher sort are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

The Methodist General Conference, which meets once in four years, has just closed its session at Pittsburg—we understand that the Rev. Wm. Capers, of the South Carolina Conference, is appointed a delegate from the general conference to England. The convention was harmonious.

Thumping Damages.—John Cramer, Esq. has recovered a verdict of $5650, for a case of libel, against the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser (an Adams paper.) It originated in a publication, by which Mr. Cramer lost his election, as senator of the fourth district.—*N. Y. Enq.*

FOREIGN.

New York, June 7.

Foreign News.—The St. George brings London papers of the 5th ult. from which extracts follow, and they indicate more pacific appearances.

The St. George has on board 160 emigrants; and from two to three hundred more were embarking about the same time. If they be of the solid laborious peasantry of England they will be an accession.

On the 28th of April, Sir Francis Burdett postponed his motion on the Catholic question to the 8th of May.

The Liverpool Advertiser of May 6, says —The accounts from the East are of a very pacific character, and the impression has begun to prevail that hostilities will not, after all take place between Russia and Turkey. The advices from the British Ambassador at Vienna represent, that the councils of the three Allied Powers are again in accordance, with regard to the conduct to be pursued towards Turkey.—This does not go to the extent of assuring us that Russia will not occupy the provinces north of the Danube, but it at least shows that the Emperor must have given a positive pledge not to pursue hostilities for the purpose of conquest.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, Lord Milton presented a petition from different persons against any additional duty on Foreign Wool. He said that great alarm was excited in the country, and he thought the time was now come, when his Majesty's Ministers ought to make a declaration on the important subject; he understood this declaration was to be made to-night, and he should therefore not trespass any longer on the House. Mr. Charles Grant said that his Majesty's Ministers had come to the resolution that a tax could not be imposed on Foreign Wool, without injury to the manufacturing interest, and he had now to inform the House that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Government to impose any duty on the article.

Brussels papers of the 3d ult. state that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles has declared the harbours of Navarin and Modon in a state of blockade.

The Plague has broken out among the Egyptian troops in Modon.

Corporation and Test Acts.—The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 6th of May, says:

The Bill for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts has passed the House of Lords, and the slight amendments made in it by that House having been agreed to by the House of Commons, the Bill only now wants the royal sanction to obtain the force of law. That this sanction will be given we cannot for a moment doubt, though a rumour to the contrary has been circulated, and though the protest of the Duke of Cumberland and other circumstances afford reason to believe that his Majesty does not approve of the measure. The King would hardly call into exercise his long unused prerogative of refusing his sanction to a Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, when not only his own Ministers, but the bench of Bishops, have declared the measure to be calculated rather to secure than to endanger the Church Establishment.

We look upon this measure with exultation, not as a party triumph, not as the means of introducing Dissenters much more generally than at present into offices of power and emolument, but as *a great public recognition of the principles of religious liberty!* It is a forward step in the march of enlightened opinions. It is a point made good in the contest against intolerance and bigotry. It is virtually a declaration that religious opinions ought to be no ground for civil disabilities.—Here the friends of liberty may plant their foot, after struggling for this bit of ground since the days of Milton and Locke. Here public opinion, nay, even official and corporate opinion, will in future rest, as on a universally admitted principle of justice and policy. History and philosophy will mark this as an important era in the annals of mankind.

London, May 4.

Russia and Turkey.—Despatches were received yesterday at the Foreign Office from Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Vienna. It is reported that they confirm the assurances already given relative to the policy of Russia. Her explanations have been so satisfactory, that they have smoothed whatever difficulties might have existed, and have established a perfect understanding between the three Powers.

The explanatory declaration of Russia, of her views relative to the Porte, (according to an article in the French papers of Wednesday and Thursday) delivered to the Court of London on the 12th of March. "The Court of London accepted with pleasure the assurance of the Russian government that it had no conquest in view, and declared, in consequence, in accord with France, and in maintaining the execution of the Treaty of the 6th of July, that she would preserve her neutrality.

Liverpool, May 6.

The Cotton Market.—Yesterday there was a fair demand for cotton, and about 3000 bags sold at the full prices of last week, viz: 5 5-8 to 7d. To-day there is a fair inquiry, and the market has a steady appearance.

Another letter, same date.—Our cotton market has a steady appearance, and as we look for a large falling off in the import this month, compared with May, 1827, and as the consumption is still unabated, we hope for further improvement; but it will be all up hill work, and if your short crop should all come forward, we may be glad to realize present prices in November next.

Another, same date.—We entertain a more favorable opinion of Uplands at present rates, than Sea Islands, the latter being already comparatively higher, and any material advance would immediately check consumption.

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
June 10th, 1828.

The Postmaster General has lately received, with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances, the causes of these complaints are believed to exist in the printing offices—the papers have not been carefully put up and plainly directed. But, it is feared, that at some of the Post Offices, there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets, where the old ones had become much worn and defaced, and sometimes in having failed to give the proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper, is made a serious offence by the Post Office law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision: by a neglect of it, any Postmaster will lose the confidence of the Public and of the Department.

When failures are complained of, the Postmaster at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer, of the different packets forwarded by mail, and the number of papers in each. Occasionally, the packets deposited may be compared with this statement and any omission detected.

Postmasters who fail to adopt this suggestion may be justly chargeable with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured, or not plainly directed, should always be returned to the printing office. Where the packet is large, twine should be used, and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of the Office, by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the Printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the Post Office law. On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged. Some newspapers are published in the pamphlet form, as "Niles' Register;" others in the quarto form, as the "American Farmer." Where a paper is published periodically on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered. Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character. If it contain leading articles of intelligence, a summary of political events, or what is generally termed news, and is published weekly, or oftener, it should be called a newspaper. Advertisements are generally contained in newspapers, though seldom, if ever, in pamphlets.

In cases where strong doubt remains what character to give the publication, it would be well to charge the most favorable postage, until the decision of the Postmaster General shall be obtained.

When a greater weight is franked than the law authorizes, postage should be charged for the excess. If the packet contain handbills, or other articles which cannot be called newspapers or pamphlets, the excess should be charged by the ounce, as for letter postage. But, if the excess consist of newspapers or pamphlets, they should be charged as such.

Every thing sent in the mail, which does not come under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is subject, by law, to letter postage.

The Postmaster General enjoins the utmost vigilance and impartiality on all Postmasters, in the performance of these duties. And he hopes to witness the beneficial results of their zealous efforts, by the public confidence reposed in the safety of the mail, and the fidelity of its agents.

The Clinton Vases.—We understand that the magnificent vases, lately sold at the auction of the effects of Governor Clinton, and struck off at $400, were purchased by the Grand Lodge of the State, and yesterday voted to be presented to the family. The worth of the articles, with the plateau on which they stand, is said to be $1,200 in bullion, and the exquisite workmanship on them enhanced their value to $4000. The Masonic brotherhood have exemplified a leading principle of their fraternity in testifying their respect to their late Grand Master.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

The Grand Lodge of the State of N. York held its annual meeting last week, and had not adjourned on Tuesday evening. We understand (says the Com. Advertiser) that the Lodge, with great unanimity, made a grant of money from the Treasury, to re-purchase the Clinton Vases, which were sold at auction last week, and present the same to the family. This munificent act was done as a testimony of respect for their late Grand Master. The Albany Daily Advertiser, mentioning the fact that those vases had been restored to the family of Gov. Clinton, by the Grand Lodge, adds:

"We are informed that Mr. Blanchard was offered *two thousand dollars for them*, by a person who wished to send them to London. But Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from disgrace. It will be recollected that the price he paid for them, was $600.

A clergyman catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question in Heidelberg's Catechism to a girl—"*What is your only consolation in life and in death?*" The poor girl smiled, and no doubt felt queer, but did not answer. The priest insisted—"Well then," said she, "if I must tell, it is the little shoemaker that wears a striped jacket."

A civil request.—An old woman observing a sailor go by her door, and supposing it to be her son Billy, cried out to him, "Billy where is my cow gone?"—The sailor replied in a contemptuous manner, "gone to the d——l for what I know." "Well as you are going that way," said the old woman, "I wish you would just let down the bars."

A Flying Patriot.—We copy the following advertisement from yesterday's *Enquirer:*

"Flew away, on Friday the 6th inst. a PARROT, with red feathers on the throat, that often says, quite distinctly, "Hurra for Jackson!" A suitable reward will be given for returning the bird to the owner at 29 Wall-st."

Yesterday afternoon we were much surprised to hear the shout of "Hurra for Jackson!" proceeding from the office of our friend STONE. On examination, we saw poll perched on the window sill, ogling the Colonel most uxuriously, and evidently determined to bring him over to the good cause. The Colonel was in an attitude of defence, making divers desperate pushes at Poll, and exclaiming loudly, "Go away d—n you!" "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll: "Go to thunder!" said STONE. Bloodshed was prevented by the interference of the Police—HAYS seized the culprit; and carried her off; all Broadway heard the shout "Hurra for Jackson!" as Poll travelled to the City Hall. "Darn that bird!" said a Jonathan from Nantucket—"Hurrah for Jackson!" said Poll. On being presented to Justice HOPSON, the first inquiry was, "What is your name?" "Hurra for Jackson!" said Poll. "What do you do for a living!" "Hurra for Jackson!" Nothing else could be got out of her; she was about being committed to Bridewell, when our neighbor of the *Enquirer* entered bail for her good behaviour, that she should keep the peace towards the people of New York, and WILLIAM L. STONE in particular. "Hurrah for Jackson!" said Poll, and away she went.—*Morning Courier.*

The Speech.—Mr. Clay's "war, pestilence and famine" speech, appears destined to pass as rough an ordeal as its notable predecessor, the "ebony and topaz" of President Adams, concocted at the same place about a twelvemonth since. Among other things that have risen in judgment against Mr. Clay's speech, we find the following:—

In his remarks in Congress in 1819, on the Seminole war, Mr Clay said:

"He was far from intimating that General Jackson cherished any designs inimical to the liberties of the country. He believed his intentions were PURE and PATRIOTIC. He thanked God that he *would not*, but he thanked him still more that he *could not*, if he would, overturn the liberties of the Republic."

In 1822, Mr. Adams, speaking of Gen. Jackson, characterized him as one "whose services to this nation *entitle* him to their highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the *purest intentions* and the most elevated purposes."

Wm. B. Rochester, Esq. Charge d'Affaires from the United States to Gautemala, arrived at Savannah, on the 10th inst. in the schooner *Albion*, from Omoa, and would proceed by the first opportunity to Washington city. He is stated, in the *Georgian* of the 12th inst. to have returned from a conviction that under existing circumstances, the residence there of a diplomatic agent from the United States would not only be useless but impolitic, and that our Consul there, Mr. Savage, will be adequate to all our public objects.—*Charleston Cour.*

From the Daily Advertiser.

Port of New York.—It appears from a register kept by Thomas H. Merry, that on the 1st inst. there were in port 77 ships, 7 barques, 86 brigs, 142 schooners, and 270 sloops. Of the above vessels, 18 ships and 30 brigs were loading; 12 ships and 17 brigs discharging; 45 ships and 35 brigs unemployed. Six ships were on the stocks, building.

Our Legislature has repealed the law prohibiting the imprisonment of females for debt. This is a most ungallant act. One good bachelor—Mr. Shepard—lifted up his voice against it, for which the ladies owe him thanks. Several married men, we perceive, spoke of the propensity of females to contract debts which they were unable or unwilling to pay. They are crusty husbands we will warrant. It is to be hoped that their wives will make them suffer for it when they get home.—*Connecticut paper.*

A gentleman of New York has received a copy of the Duke of Saxe Weimer's tour through the United States and Canada, in 1826, printed at Weimar, the present year. It is an imperial octavo volume of about 700 pages embellished with a portrait of the author, with correct views of the Capitol at Washington, of the Schuylkill water works near Philadelphia, the safety barges, on the North River, &c. and several maps, including those of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. In the list of subscribers, we observe all the monarchs of Europe—*Mer. Adv.*

The Murderer of Miss George.—An interesting young lad has been apprehended, tried and sentenced to death upon his own confession. He proves to be a runaway slave, and assigns, as the cause of his murdering the young lady, an apprehension of punishment for the base crime he had just committed. A singular circumstance attended his apprehension. He had been pursued by a gentleman on horseback, immediately after he had committed the horrid deed, who supposed him to be a runaway. The fellow took to the woods, and the gentleman dismounted in the pursuit—the horse took after the negro, who leaped a fence to avoid the animal—he ran on one side of the fence, while the horse kept up with him on the other until he reached a field where some laborers were at work, who apprehended the murderer. The negro believing this extraordinary conduct of the horse to have been an intervention of Providence, declared his crime, and resigned himself into the hands of justice.

Virginia Sentinel.

Things upon a Large Scale!—Mr. Roffinac, Mayor of N. Orleans, has addressed a memoir to his constituents, in which he states that the population of that City has doubled *every ten years* since 1794; the shipping has increased, since October, 1822, from 144,179 tons, to 204,460 in October last; the city debt is $253,600, its expenses $171,000, its revenue $200,379.

The merchandise landed at Sandusky, State of Ohio, amounted, during the last season, to $1,319,323. It should be recollected that Sandusky is on Lake Erie. What an immense mass of merchandise, therefore, may be expected to pass through that port when the Grand Canal of Ohio is completed!

The Ulster Iron Works, for making and rolling iron, when in full operation, will employ one hundred and seventy-five men, and manufacture 200 tons per week, from pig iron, into rounds, squares, flats, hoops, boiler plate, sheet iron, &c.

The Saugerties Paper Manufactory, in Ulster County, near the Hudson, when in complete operation, will employ about three hundred and sixty persons, and is capable of turning out 28,000 square feet of paper in an hour—said to be of the first quality—probably the largest paper manufactory in the United States.—*Richmond Compiler.*

We are gratified to learn that a number of gentlemen in the vicinity of this place have it in contemplation to establish a company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods. No section of the United States presents greater natural advantages for an establishment of the kind, and the present depression of the agricultural interests seems to call loudly for the experiment, which is to ascertain whether some portion of the slave labour of the south cannot be turned to greater advantage than can now be realized by the production of the raw material. We want nothing but industry, enterprise and economy, to enable us to cope successfully with our eastern and western neighbors in manufactures, and as a decided majority of both branches of the national Legislature has forced the tariff upon us, it will be better to endeavor to avail ourselves as much as possible of its benefits, than to waste our time in useless public meetings, and unavailing remonstrances. These have been tried, and tried in vain. The opinions of the southern people are as well known on the subject as they can be. When the argument is exhausted, let us resort—not to arms, but to industry, frugality and enterprise.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

Fresh Salmon was offered in our market on Friday, and purchased by Mr. Lawton, for the table of his hotel at 50 cents per pound. Not more than 30 years since, this fish was common in many of our rivers; so common, it is said, in some parts of the country, that a special clause was inserted in the indentures of apprentices that they should not be compelled to eat salmon oftener than once a week. We believe most of our apprentices would now like to insert a clause providing a dinner of this fish occasionally.

Providence Journal.

Messrs. Mallary and Wright, Members of Congress, who were expected to be at the Public Dinner given to Mr. Webster, at Boston, were passengers on board the steam boat Washington, (on her trip from New York to Providence) which was struck by a squall, driven near 60 miles out to sea, and narrowly escaped foundering, and was detained more than twenty hours.

The *Connecticut School Fund* now amounts to $1,870,000, and it is probable that, in a few years, it will exceed the sum of $2,000,000.

List of the Dead.—Under this startling head, the last Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser gives the names of *twenty-two persons*, white and black, who were destroyed by the explosion of the boiler of the steam-boat Car of Commerce, on the Mississippi. Some others were wounded, of whom one was not expected to survive.

Tallahassee, May 3.

The prospects, for the coming crops, are very flattering, and it is hoped that our days of tribulation and trouble, on the score of hog and hominy, are about to be numbered. Considering the immense number of new and hungry mouths, lately visited upon us, we do not look with much surprise, upon the present high price of provisions. Add to which, the long continued drought of last season, and the want of winter throughout our bacon country, and all must concur, that we are now in a state of things never again to be looked for.—*Florida Advocate.*

Intemperance.—It is said, that the high seasoning used in articles of food, is one of the many causes which lead to intemperance. There is some truth in the remark.—Children and savages dislike, at first, high salted provisions, and peppered articles. The use of tobacco, also, leads to drinking. It would appear, that the more civilized the world grows, it also grows the more thirsty. Knowledge, surely, cannot make a man dry; and who would imagine, that the "march of intellect" was through the Red Sea of neguses and bitters? Among the Greeks and Romans, intemperance was prevalent only among a few of the higher classes, the "good society." By the by, Mr. Buckingham made a shrewd remark the other day, about the promotion of temperance societies. It was a fight, he said, between the *wine drinkers* and the *rum drinkers.*—*Noah.*

By the Job.—A farmer hired a man to break flax by the day, and he said he could hear all day long the slow sound—By—the—d-a-y—By—the—d-a-y—By—the—d-a-y—By—the—d-a-y——He afterwards hired him by the job—the music was then changed to quick time—By the *job*, By the *job*, By the *job, job, job.*

DINNER TO GOV. IREDELL.

A Public Dinner was given to Gov. IREDELL and the Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, during their late visit to Wilmington. J. R. London, Esq. acted as President, and Aaron Lazarus, Esq. as Vice President. After Dinner, the Wilmington Recorder, the following toasts were drunk; and the intervals between the toasts, pleasantly occupied by conversation and music.

1. The United States—May no sectional interest weaken their bond of union.
2. The memory of Gen. Washington.
3. The State of North Carolina—entering on a course of Internal Improvements, too generous to be distanced in the race.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Judiciary of the United States.
6. The Judiciary of North Carolina.
7. The Army and Navy of the United States.
8. The Militia of the United States.
9. Our respected Guest, Gov. Iredell: His worth is a guarantee of his official integrity—his devotion to his native State, a pledge of his faithfulness to his country.

As soon as the acclamations, which ensued on the drinking of this toast had subsided, Gov. Iredell arose and addressed the company, in terms expressive of his sense of the high compliment just paid to him, and closed in a strain of encomium on the literary and patriotic biasses, and urbane manners, which had always characterized the town of Wilmington: and offered in appropriate invocation, the following toast.

The town of Wilmington—destined to become the commercial emporium of the largest and most productive section of North Carolina. May its destiny be accomplished.

10. The Commissioners of the Board of Internal Improvement, we have full confidence in their integrity and ability.
11. The University of North-Carolina and its venerable head.
12. The memory of Judge Iredell. A life of public usefulness ennobled and relieved by the charities and domestic virtues—man's highest eulogy.

Here Gov. Iredell arose a second time, and in a neat and appropriate speech, acknowledged himself much affected by this unexpected and additional evidence of public disposition to gratify his feelings. In the course of his speech he made many appropriate allusions to times past: and to his friends and compatriots of his honored father: and offered in conclusion the following toast:

The memories of Alfred Moore and William Hill-er, surpassed by none of their cotemporaries in purity of principle, strength of intellect, and elevation of mind.

We hope we shall here be excused for making a few observations.

Gov. Iredell inspires confidence and commands attention, by the sincerity which marks his manner: he does not aspire to the fervid and flowing eloquence of his father. It is as a debater in a deliberative body, that he towers in conceded superiority. When he rises, the image of his father and the recollections of those, who were acquainted with that dignified personage, but as he advances, we are struck with a similarity in his mode of speaking, a resemblance in the contour, and sometimes too, in the expression of his countenance to his maternal uncle, that profound jurist and statesman of revolutionary memory, Samuel Johnston. Gov. Iredell is, however, a more easy and neat speaker, than Gov. Johnston; and may be considered far at least as such an occasion may afford us to form a judgment, as presenting a medium between the style of these two characters.—Less impassioned than his father, more terse and emphatic than his uncle, never kindles into the animation of the former, or falls to the level cadence of the latter.

13. The worthies of the Revolution.

The afternoon was spent in the most perfect harmony. Never in our remembrance was more courtesy, more overflowing of will, at the social board, than at this meeting. Every one was pleased and every one seemed to be actuated by the same motive, and to think and speak under the same impulse; to unite spontaneously in friendly association; and in rendering homage to a native citizen of uncommon worth and first rate abilities. The monster, party, lay dormant during the festivity. The warmest supporters of the administration and the loudest adherents of the opposition, sat side by side, in cordial hilarity. It was a spectacle which would not have disgraced the brightest epoch of Cape Fear. We hope that the example of Wilmington, will be imitated throughout the State; that party, after, the contests of party, will sink into secondary importance, when the meritorious sons of the State are to be honored, or the valued services of her departed statesmen and sages, are to be blazoned to the rising generation. It is to a laudable State pride, mainly, that Virginia and South Carolina, may attribute the matured excellence and the extended fame of their eminent citizens. Let us cherish the same feelings, the same noble feelings, that North Carolina, so long and so unfairly contemned, may arrive at her just grade, in our confederated union.

A heavy rain fell in this city on yesterday to the great detriment of the——. This was not all; for we are credibly informed that great numbers of *young billows* were seen drifting down the city drains, stretching out their imploring hands to the Doctors for assistance. It was all in vain, it being not always proper for acquaintances to recognize each other; but the Doctors are said to have looked very sad, as they saw their friends all going headlong to "Davy's Locker."—*Georgia Courier.*

Study.—Study is wearisome without exercise, a laborious sitting still, that retires the inward, and destroys the outward man, that sacrifices health to conceit, and clothes the soul with the spoils of the body; it is like a stronger blast of lightning, not only melts the sword, but also consumes the scabbard.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 19, 1828.

Fire.—A kitchen attached to a tenement of Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, in this town, was burnt to the ground on Tuesday afternoon last. By the prompt exertions of the citizens, aided by the Phœnix Fire Company, the other houses in the vicinity were saved. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

We notice this chiefly to state the fact, that this is the second house burnt in this town for about seven years past; and the first time, during all that period, that a Fire Engine has been used to extinguish a fire. The facts sufficiently show the orderly and careful character of our population.

Cotton.—It gives us pleasure to learn, that two lots of cotton, amounting to about 300 bales, were sold in this town last week at 11 cts, a higher price than had been obtained for more than two years. It is also a pleasing circumstance, that the purchaser was enabled to give so high a price, in consequence of the opportunity afforded to make a direct shipment to Liverpool, there being two or three brigs loading at Wilmington for that port. The charges for freight, insurance, and commissions are almost as much on a shipment to New York as one to Liverpool. And as most of our cotton has been shipped to N. York and thence to Liverpool, it is apparent that these double charges reduce the price which the merchant here can afford to pay for the article. The direct trade from Wilmington to Liverpool had almost ceased within a few months past; and those who are now striving to renew it, deserve the best wishes of the people of this State.

Let a good ship channel be opened at the point to which the exertions of the Board of Internal Improvement and of the State Engineer are now directed, and we may confidently expect a change in the course of much of our trade on which New York is now fattening. The prospect is flattering, we understand, for the accomplishment of this important object; on which, we are assured, nothing really beneficial has at last been effected, by means of the Dredging Machine. We are not apprised of the additional depth of the channel, but understand that it is considerable, and gradually increasing.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1828.

At the request of the Magistrate of Police, the citizens convened at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 14th inst. to take measures for the proper celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

Dr. BENJAMIN ROBINSON was called to the Chair.

On motion, WILLIAM J. ANDERSON was appointed Secretary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of seventeen persons be appointed to make such arrangements as they may deem expedient, for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary.—The following persons were then appointed:

Benj. Robinson,	*John D. Toomer, Esq.*
Louis D. Henry, Esq.	*John D. Eccles, Esq.*
Jno. Huske, Esq.	*Maj. Jesse Birdsall,*
Lt. John Lippitt,	*Jno. A. Cameron, Esq.*
Thos. L. Hybart, Esq.	*James Seawell, Esq.*
Edward J. Hale, Esq.	*P. J. Tillinghast, Esq.*
J. T. Gilliam,	*Capt. E. L. Winslow,*
J. J. McK. Strong,	*E. W. Willkings, Esq*
Lt. James Miller.	

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Committee have power to fill such vacancies as may occur in their body.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to make the necessary and usual appropriations for the occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the papers of this town.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.
WM. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

It is a gratifying circumstance, that we have among the citizens of our State, one individual at least, who dares and is willing to speak plainly concerning the conduct and measures of our local Banks. The communication published in your last, taken from the Raleigh Star, it is hoped, may produce some good effect, if not upon the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, at all events upon the great body of the people, and which will induce the latter, through the means of the approaching Elections, to compel the institutions over which the former preside, to conduct their business upon such sure and safe banking principles as that the interests of the community shall no longer be made the sport of rich capitalists or avaricious and active Brokers. Truly the people have suffered quite long enough to satisfy the cupidity of the most avaricious. Their self preservation now requires prompt and vigorous action to effect relief. It is gratifying to reflect that there is no State in the Union but North Carolina in which *all the Banks* are much *below par*. Why is this? *Because public confidence in them is destroyed.* How has this happened? It is the result of their own management, their own fulfilment of their promises and engagements.—Present them with one of their own Notes promising pay to the bearer, 1, 2, 4, 5, 20, or 100 dollars, and will they perform their promise? Every day's experience teaches if *you ask for Bread they will give a Stone*, and with *that* you must be satisfied.

The first thing to be done is, to restore *lost* confidence. This can be done by no temporary measures, no half-way policy; it can only be done by returning to that system of Banking which is founded on the great and immutable principles of right and justice, which regulate business between man and man. *No Bank need ever expect to recover its credit which seeks in speculations either in real estate, in agricultural products, in manufacturing investments, or commercial enterprizes.* And why? Because they depart from their proper object—they are without their appropriate sphere of action, and must be finally "in endless mazes lost." To their business it appertains to deal in notes, bonds, bills, gold, silver, in Domestic securities, not in cotton, tobacco, flour, sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c. These latter belong to the merchant or the individual speculator. Were it not that they were not the Banks, by the very nature of their institution, restricted and limited as above, their overgrown and powerful corporations, the greatest foes to liberty, would be able to regulate, nay, controul the entire business of a community, introducing at once, the most oppressive despotism. But the people as *yet*, have the power in their own hands, let them fearlessly exercise it, and send to the next Legislature such men as have the talents to discern, and the firmness to advocate and adopt energetic measures, such as shall ensure to us a sounder circulating medium, even if it be at the expense of the reduction of dividends of Stockholders and Directors, and of the State itself; and let it be remembered, that it is the *great body of the people* who are the sufferers by the present state of depreciation of the notes of our local Banks.

H. S.

N. B. It should in justice be stated, that the foregoing remarks cannot, with perfect propriety, be applied to the Bank of Cape Fear. That Institution, it is understood, has become a *specie paying* Bank.

Political.—The Administration Committee of Vigilance for this county have requested the publication of the following Report and Proceedings. They have a right to be heard, and we therefore, though on the other side of the question, readily comply with their request, leaving it to those who have made the assertions complained of, to defend them.

At a meeting of the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of Cumberland County, opposed to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as Pursuant of the United States, convened pursuant to notice, at the Court House in Fayetteville, June 16, 1828, the following Report was presented:

To the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of Cumberland County opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson as President of the United States.

The undersigned, members of the sub-committee, to whom was delegated full power to act in the recess of the General Committee, *Report*, That they have embraced every fair opportunity and used, to the extent of their ability, every honorable means, to advance the cause in which we are engaged, the good cause of true Republicanism. As friends (yielding to none in their attachment) to our common country, they have persevered in exertions to avert from that country a grievous calamity—the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

As in the exercise of their rights as Freemen, and in the discharge of a trust reposed in them by a respectable portion of their fellow-citizens, they spurn any dishonorable act, even to effect a desirable end, they do fearlessly appeal to the candid of all parties, that, in no publication which they have been instrumental in circulating, have they, directly or indirectly, impeached the motives, vilified the actions or traduced the characters of their opponents. And truly, the cause needed no such aid; and if it did, a regard for character and respect for public decency would have forbidden its adoption. They had hoped and had determined, on their part, that the courtesies and charities of life should not be violated. The splenetic cogitations of disappointed ambition, when confined to *mere Editors* who cater for hungry office seekers or feverish pastisans, have been noticed only as the idle wind.

But when, at a public organized meeting of our opponents, men, some holding, and others desiring honorable office, and all having, beside their individual characters, a standing as a Committee of a portion of the community, deliberately resolve and publish to the world "*That the Pamphlet entitled an official Record* of the TRIAL and EXECUTION *of the six* militia men is an *imposition* on the public, is FALSE and *unauthorized*, and ought to be rejected with *indignation*;" recommending to their partisans "to publish and circulate the *genuine* documents in order that the public may see how *grossly they have been imposed upon* by some of the agents and *Friends of the Aministration*"—the undersigned cannot but express their most profound astonishment. For they do most positively assert, that no such Pamphlet has been so circulated in this State. It was, therefore, through gross ignorance or willful misrepresentation, that the bold assertion was ventured. The challenge is given to produce the Pamphlet.—There is, there has been, none such.

It is evident, however, that reference was intended to a Pamphlet, originally published at Washington, and by the suggestion, direction and aid of your Committee, republished at Raleigh. None other than the pamphlets so published, it is averred, have been circulated in this State, having any documentary evidence relative to the case of those unfortunate, much defamed and injured American Citizens, unless, perhaps, some of the Report of the Jackson Military Committe of Congress may have been sent to a favored few.

The Pamphlet published at Raleigh has been, it is well known, freely and extensively circulated by your Committee, and is entitled, "An Official Record from the War Department of the Proceedings of the Court Martial which tried, and the orders of Gen. Jackson for shooting the six Militia Men, together with Official Letters from the War Department, (ordered to be printed by Congress) shewing that these American citizens were inhumanly and illegally massacred."—This is the "FALSE and *unauthorized*" publication alluded to, to counteract which, the *genuine* documents are to be circulated and to fix upon "the friends of the Administration" the stigma of having "*grossly imposed*" upon the public. Under such accusations to remain silent, would admit a baseness of principle and conduct, the imputation of which, no honorable man would allow.

Your Committee then, unhesitatingly affirm, that the said Pamphlet, so far as it purports to contain official documents, does contain the "GENUINE DOCUMENTS" *transmitted from the War Department at the call of the House of Representatives*, (excepting certain muster and pay rolls, voluminous and unimportant to be published in extenso). And they further affirm, after an examination, that *the said Documents are therein printed in the* ORDER ARRANGED BY THE JACKSON MILITARY COMMITTEE *of the House, and appended to their report;* and no person, who has compared the two publications, would hazard his veracity by a denial of the truth of this assertion. The undersigned, therefore, indignantly repel the slander and cast the reproach where it is justly merited.

THE DOCUMENTS ARE TRUE; and now let the people judge who "intended to affect injuriously," the cause of Liberty and Truth; and let them also declare who they are, who should "be met with indignation by all candid and impartial persons." THEY ARE TRUE; let the Jackson Central Committee circulate their standard copy, and on comparison, the public will thus "see how grossly they have been imposed upon by some of the *agents* and *friends*" of the Military Chieftain.

The official record of these Documents, it is true, are accompanied by some preliminary remarks. illustrative notes and subjoined statements and reflections, but the most refined stupidity itself, could not mistake these for parts of the official Documents, the commencement and termination of which are distinctly noted in the Pamphlet. In fine, we again repeat, that all that purports to be official Documents contained in this much abused Pamphlet, is TRUE and CORRECT; *and upon this point, we pledge ourselves to the community.*

Again, it is asserted that the publication is "unauthorized." *Unauthorized!* What is intended by this word? Is it that the conduct of men aspiring to high office, is not to be examined and even censured, through the press, unless a permit is obtained from some secret regulator or modern reformer? Cannot an official record from a Department of the Government be presented to the public, unless stamped with the superscription of a Congress Committee? Shall the servants of the people dictate to their sovereign masters the portion of light and information with which they may be favored? Or, is it intended to discipline them in season, and therefore, that the illegal exercise of high handed military power shall not, *even now*, be promulgated unless permitted by a General Order from Head Quarters at the Hermitage?

The publication, however, was not "unauthorized." Your Committee have, already, avowed their agency in relation to it, and now declare their determination to *persevere in circulating it.* They believe that the "Official Record" fully warrants the remarks which are appended; and they know not any reason, why the additional particulars of the *bloody tragedy* should not receive full credence.

Let our Fellow Citizens read the publication with attention and bring the case and the fate of the six militia men *home* to themselves. *Is he a father*—he sees and feels, that the blood of the son is made to flow through the wilfulness or ignorance of a victorious General. *Is he a son*—he mourns a father's counsel and a father's blessing blasted when erroneous martial judgment writes the word "*approved.*" *Is he a brother*—he beholds the golden chain of affection ruthlessly broken to make an EXAMPLE, the *guiltless* doomed to suffer to prevent *future* crime.

Let every man make such a case *his own*, and he will then enquire, who has been thus the destroyer of my hopes, the executioner of my kindred, the cause of the desolation of my domestic happiness? He will perceive the author to have been none other than a subordinate, but victorious Commander, now aspiring to be CHIEF OVER ALL; and he never can, he never will consent to entrust additional powers to one, who has shown himself thus prodigal of human life.

These considerations should arouse us to more vigorous exertions, encouraged by a conviction that the cause we advocate, is rapidly extending itself in the community. Let no man be discouraged by the loud boastings of a zealous, but alarmed opposition: *let all be firm, be active, and we* SHALL PREVAIL.

Submitted by

ANGUS TAYLOR,
JESSE BIRDSALL,
ESEK ARNOLD,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
ED. L. WINSLOW,
THOMAS J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, June 16th, 1828.

Resolved That the foregoing Report be received and adopted.

Resolved, That the Official Documents contained in the Pamphlet therein referred to, are true and entitled to the entire confidence of the public. *That this Committee approve of giving the same the most extensive circulation.* That they repel, with disdain, all assertions, from whatever source they may proceed, the same are "false and unauthorized;" and that they are satisfied that all "candid and impartial persons" are only to be informed, to reject "with indignation" every attempt of the "agents and friends" of General Jackson to prevent the full operation of well attested truths.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, with a request to other Editors to insert the same.

Signed by

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Chairman.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Signs in North Carolina.—At a drill muster of the officers of the second regiment of Wake, held in this city on Saturday last, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, and resulted thus: For Jackson 24, for Adams 4, declined voting 8.

At a muster of Capt. Tribble's company of volunteers, in Wilkes county, on the 3d ult. the vote was as follows: For Jackson 76, for Adams 35. Also, on the same day, in Capt. Parkes's company, the vote stood, for Jackson 88, for Adams 10.

The vote of the Grand Jury of Rowan County Court, taken on the 24th ult. was as follows: For Jackson 13, for Adams 2.

Specie Payments.—We learn from an unquestionable source (one of the Directors) that the State Bank of North Carolina has paid, during the last four weeks, Specie, Drafts on the North, Notes of the Bank of the United States, and Notes of other Banks equally good, to the amount of upwards of 100,000 dollars. We mention this as an act of justice to the Bank, in consequence of the late publications in the Star on the subject of the depreciation of the local Bank Notes.

Raleigh Star.

From the Raleigh Star.

Truth and fair argument against falsehood and sophistry.—We announce to the public, that we have now in the press, and shall shortly publish, "*The case of the six Militia men fairly stated, with an appendix of public documents and other papers,*" a pamphlet prepared by order of the Central Jackson Committee. This publication is calculated, we think, to expose the falsehood and misrepresentation of the "Official Record," as a certain pamphlet lately issued at the office of the Raleigh Register is strangely misnamed. We invite the attention of all fair and impartial men to this subject, and fear not that they will be entirely satisfied, by the perusal of the pamphlet we are about to publish, that General Jackson has been, in relation to the transaction in question, most foully calumniated, and a most wicked attempt made to impose upon the understandings of the good people of this State.

Our friends from a distance can be supplied with any number of this publication, if orders are promptly forwarded, at the rate of eight dollars per hundred copies.

Supreme Court.—During the present term, the following young gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the County Courts:

James G. Rowe, of Onslow.
James B. Wright, of Bladen.
Patrick Murphey, of New Hanover.
Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus.

Raleigh Register.

Guilford Gold.—We have endeavored to ascertain the exact amount of Gold that has been found in this county, but find it to be almost impossible, there being so many different persons engaged in the business. There are eight or ten mines at which a considerable portion of gold is found every day. We are assured that at least *Ten Thousand Dollars* worth of the precious metal has been found in this county since the first day of September last.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

New York, June 12.

Cotton.—Our market remains unsettled, buyers generally manifesting but little disposition to come forward at former prices. The sales since our last may amount to about 1600 bales of all descriptions: Uplands 10¾ to 12c; New Orleans 10½ to 13¾; Alabamas 11 to 12; &, notwithstanding freights are offered extremely low, there appears but little disposition to ship.—*Price Curr't.*

The Emperor of China, by a late edict, severely censures his Sheriffs for their frequent *mistakes* in executing one prisoner instead of another, as described in the death warrant, and cautions them against such mistakes in future.

The old adage falsified.—A boy named *Stone* employed as a "*roller*" in a printing office in Albany, lately drew a quarter of $6,000—thus falsifying the old, (and by the way a very good) adage, that "a *rolling stone* gathers no moss."—[This is a vile pun.]

By this Morning's Mail.

New York, June 13.

The Pallas, from Havre, brings us papers from Paris to the 10th, and from Havre, to the 11th ult. In the *Journal du Havre*, of the 10th, we find London dates of the 8th. We have translated whatever there is of interest in these papers, which are again more warlike—that is, the accounts from Constantinople indicate less probability of the Sultan's making any concession, upon the hope of which rests the only expectation that hostilities may not ensue between Russia and the Porte.

There are accounts in Paris, from Constantinople, of the 11th April. All was tranquil in the capital, and the Porte considered the Hutti-scheiff, of the 20th December, as justified by the Russian declaration, which had put aside the mask. The Reis-Effendi remarked on that occasion to a French Consul, that the Russian policy was at last unveiled, and instead of one war it aimed at two—one on her own account, and another for the soi-distant pacification of France, and this was necessary apparently, in order to open the eyes of the other European powers.

Bucharist, 21st April.

Wallachia.—No movement had taken place on the Pruth up to the 19th. The unfavourable weather has so retarded vegetation, that it is impossible to open the campaign, which will require such large resources for provisioning the army.

Havre, 10th May.

The news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians, was again circulated to-day on change, upon the faith of letters of which the authenticity was guaranteed—and which was confirmed by an article from the *Messager des Chambres*, republished by the *Moniteur.*

According to the reports above alluded to, the passage of the Pruth was effected by the Russians with the acclamations of the whole army, composed chiefly of soldiers who have before crossed the Danube. The different corps have ere this laid siege to the strong places, that might impede the moving upon Constantinople—the object being to obtain immediate possession of that capital.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on Thursday last, by A. Gilchrist Esq. JNO. PARKER, of S. C. to Miss JANE McDONALD, of Robeson County.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at the residence of her nephew, Jno. C. Williams, Esq., in this County, Miss PHEREBE WILLIAMS, aged 70 years.

In this county on the 3d inst. Col. GEORGE DUDLEY, aged 72 years, a soldier of the Revolution.

In this county, on Monday last, Mrs. ISABELLA CHAPMAN, in the 42d year of her age.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. in Newbern, Mr. JAMES SHAW, a native of Muirkirk, in Aryshire, Scotland, Mr. Shaw resided in that town for the last six years, much respected by all classes. Of him it may emphatically be said, "he was an honest man."

Tenor and bass.—It was said of a certain *musical* dancing master, that the whole *tenor* of his life had been *base.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 10½; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 60. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 36 a 37. Whiskey, 25. Wheat 70 a 75.

☞Cotton in demand.—Corn scarce.

U. S. Bank Notes 7 a 8 pr. ct. premium.

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the first brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

June 17. 76tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wedneday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber still continues to manufacture in a *superior Style* of workmanship, at his Shop, (foot of Haymount,) Patent Screw Plates, Cutting Knives, Caststeel Axes, &c &c., which he will warrant and sell on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself from the pains he has taken to supply himself with the best of Tools and employed the first rate workmen, to merit a share of public patronage.

W. W. BALLARD.

Fayetteville, June 17, 1828. 76-5w.

N. B. Horses shod in the best manner.

CHARLES BRANDA,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, customers, and the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities, with a very handsome assortment of

Jewelry,
Silver and plated Ware, and
Military Goods,

Of the latest fashions, and of the most superior workmanship and finish He invites his customers to call and examine his assortment, which is very complete, and he feels confident will be much admired.

Having employed several experienced workmen, he intends carrying on the manufacture of *SILVER and PLATED WARE*, of every description

WATCHES REPAIRED in the very best manner, by first rate workmen, and all orders in the *GOLD and SILVERSMITHS and JEWELRY* lines, executed with fidelity and despatch.

Copper Plate Engraving and Printing, neatly executed.

All those having claims against him are requested to hand in their bills for adjustment, and those indebted to him will please make immediate payment, in order to enable him to settle with those to whom he is indebted.

Norfolk, June 10. 76 4t

Revolutionary Claims.

COL. AARON OGDEN will remain in Washington for some months, and, upon being duly authorized, by power of Attorney, he will continue to act as Agent for the surviving officers and soldiers of the late Army of the Revolution, for whose relief a bill was passed at the late session of Congress, and approved of on the 15th of May last—and upon receiving the evidence prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Ogden will procure the names of those entitled to be duly registered, and will remit a certificate thereof, together with the two years pay now due, to wit: from the 3d March, 1826, to 3d March, 1828, by mail, of a draft of the United States Bank, on any of its branches, payable to each individual, or his order.

June 11.

Lottery Tickets.

The last chance!

THE Subscriber being about to decline the Lottery business, will transmit orders for Tickets in one more Lottery only, viz: the

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,

To be drawn on THIS DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 do	2,500	is	2,500
1 do	2,000	is	2,000
1 do	1,200	is	1,200
1 do	1,022	is	1,022
2 prizes of	1,000	is	2,000
4 do	500	is	2,000
5 do	300	is	1,500
10 do	200	is	2,000
10 do	150	is	1,500
20 do	100	is	2,000
46 do	40	is	1,840
46 do	30	is	1,380
46 do	25	is	1,150
1150 do	8	is	9,200
8280 do	4	is	33,120

Tickets $4; Shares in proportion.

Persons holding prize Tickets are requested to call and receive the cash for them, or renew them in the above Scheme.

E. J. HALE.

June 19.

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mary washing with tears the Saviour's feet, and a nointing them.—Luke 7th, 36 to 48.

More precious than the dew that falls,
On Hermon's holy ground;
A sight to fix an Angel's gaze,
Her flowing tears abound;
They wash the loving Saviour's feet,
She wipes them with her hair,
Her burning kisses are imprest,
To anoint them, now her care.

Cold is that heart which could condemn,
What Jesus here approves;
Abundantly she was forgiv'n,
Abundantly she loves.

Trail daughters now with weeping come,
Though formalists may frown;
Jesus with smiles, hails your return,
He proffers you the crown.

Your mighty debt is cancell'd all,
You freely he'll receive;
O haste to meet your pard'ning God,
Now, now, in him believe.

Z.

SONG—*By Mrs. Hemans.*

——"Oh! cast thou not
Affection from thee! in this bitter world
Hold to thy heart that only treasure fast,
Watch—guard it—suffer not a breath to dim
The bright gem's purity!"

If thou hast crush'd a flower,
The root may not be blighted;
If thou hast quench'd a lamp,
Once more it may be lighted;
But on thy harp or on thy lute,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to thy touch a token!

If thou hast loos'd a bird,
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that wind or wave shall bring
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruis'd a vine,
The Summer's breath is healing,
And its cluster yet may grow
Through the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown
With a bright draught fill'd—oh! never
Shall Earth give back that lavish'd wealth
To cool thy parch'd lip's fever!

The heart is like that cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee,
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee:
And like that string of harp or lute
Whence the sweet sound is scatter'd;—
—Gently, oh! gently touch the chords
So soon for ever shatter'd!

An Act

Increasing the power of the Commissioners of incorporated towns, in regard to Dogs within the same; passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, A. D. 1817.

WHEREAS, the number of DOGS kept in the towns of this State, as well by slaves as by free persons, have so increased as to render them a nuisance, and greatly to increase the danger of the dreadful malady of hydrophobia.

1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Commissioners of every incorporated town in this state shall have power to impose such annual tax on Dogs kept within said town as they shall think proper; and to require the persons owning or possessing said Dogs, to return the same in their list of taxable property, in the same manner as other taxable property is by law required to be given in for taxation.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person residing in either of said towns shall have in his possession within the same, any dog, and shall not return the same for taxation and shall fail to pay the tax after thirty days public notice of the imposition thereof, and of the notice to return the same for taxation, the Commissioners of such town may, and are hereby authorised at their option, to sue for and recover the tax from the person so failing, before any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof, or may treat said Dogs not returned for taxation, and not paid for, as nuisances, and may order their destruction as they may think fit.

Published by order of the Commissioners of Fayetteville.

DUNCAN MACRAE, Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in Town Hall, on Thursday, 29th May, 1828

WHEREAS, by the above act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, passed in the year 1817, the Town Commissioners are authorised to impose a Tax on Dogs kept within the Town; and they are by said act required to give public notice of the imposition of said tax, and also a notice to the owners of dogs to return the same for taxation.

Be it therefore ordained, That, by the authority of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, there shall be imposed on each and every Dog kept within the town of Fayetteville, an annual tax of Two Dollars, to take effect from and after the first day of June, in the present year, and from and after the first day of June in every year thereafter, which tax shall be collected by the Town Collector, as other Town Taxes.

And be it further ordained, That the publication of this Ordinance shall be a complete and ample notice to all whom it may concern, of the imposition of the said tax, and of the owner's being bound by the aforesaid act of the General Assembly to make due return on *oath*, with their other taxable property, of every dog possessed by them, and which they may intend to keep within the said town.

Be it also ordained, That the Town Constable shall proceed forthwith, immediately after the expiration of the time for giving in lists of taxable property, or immediately after the 25th day of July in each year, to the destruction of every dog found running at large within the said town, which shall not have been regularly returned on *oath* for taxation, as aforesaid, and for which the tax imposed by this Ordinance shall not have been duly paid to the officer authorised to receive the same. (*From the Minutes.*)

DUNCAN MACRAE, Town Clerk.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828.

67-3m.

U. S. Bank Notes wanted.

Apply at this office.

James N. Crosby,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House on Hay-street, a few doors above the Mansion Hotel, where he intends carrying on the

Windsor Chair Business,

And will have constantly on hand, a number of articles in the *CABINET LINE.*

N. B. All orders punctually attended to, and all repairing both in the Cabinet and Chair Line of business executed with neatness and dispatch.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1828. 74-6t.

Notice.

IN consequence of Mr. James McIntyre having executed to the Subscribers, a Deed of Trust of all his Effects, real and personal, it is hereby required, that all those indebted to said James, by note, open account, or otherwise, shall make immediate payment to said James McIntyre, whom we have appointed to collect.

Circumstances render it necessary to prosecute to Judgment and Execution the claims of all those failing to pay on demand.

Any of the property of the above Trust, will be sold at private sale, if a fair offer is made.

HU. CAMPBELL, } *Trustees.*
JOHN McLERAN, }

Fayetteville, May 3, 1828. 74-4w.

Washington Hotel.

The Subscriber, very grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known establishment, the *WASHINGTON HOTEL,* recently conducted by Dr. Thomas Briggs.

The Washington Hotel is situated on Richardson street, in a very pleasant part of Columbia, and very convenient to the State House, where all public business is transacted—also, to the mercantile part of the town, where the Traveller, as well as the man of business, will find an agreeable retreat.

He is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in supplying his Table and Bar with the best the market affords.

The whole interior of the establishment is fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, and is capable of accommodating in superior style, a large number of guests, including private families with private tables.

His *STABLES* are in very good order, and shall be furnished with the best provender, and attended with experienced and steady Ostlers, in addition to which, the subscriber will bestow his own personal unremitting attention, and his charges, at the same time will be moderate.

J. L. MORRIS.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 31, 1828. 75-9w.

☞The Charleston, Northern, Southern, Greenville and Lincolnton Stage Offices are kept here.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 63tf.

The Commercial Line

FROM Norfolk, via Seaford and Dover, to Philadelphia, has commenced running three trips pr. week. [May 15, 1828. 71tf.

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME,
40 kegs cut NAILS,

For sale.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

May 29, 1828. 73tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

Blanks for sale.

Shocco Springs,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, and within three miles of the main Stage Road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the Stage passes every day.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful Watering Place, will again be open by the 10th of June next, for the reception of Visiters, where every attention will be devoted to make them comfortable. The Subscriber tenders her grateful acknowledgments to former patrons, and flatters herself with a hope of future encouragement, as every exertion will be used to retain their good will and the good opinion of all who may visit the Springs. There will be *Instrumental Music, Dancing Parties, &c.*, for those who are fond of such amusements. Owing to the scarcity of money, the prices for Board will be less than heretofore.—Gentlemen and Ladies each, per month, $22 50; for less time than a month, $1 per day; Children and Servants half price.—Horses by the month, $15; for a less time 60 cts. per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, } 72-8w.
May 14, 1828. }

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.

20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Rice Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

WINES

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey;
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR,*
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon:

March 20. 63*tf.*

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	„	„	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	„	„	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	„	„	3 00
Dinner alone,	„	„	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C., takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Important

To those afflicted with Indigestion.

THE celebrated *ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR* The celebrity this Medicine has gained in the permanent cure of many of our most respectable citizens, gives it the first rank and entitles it to the confidence of all persons afflicted with indigestion or debility of the stomach, such as

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the pit of the Stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving,	Lowness of spirit,
of wind in the bowels,	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.—The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

The genuine article may be found in the following stores and no others; in this city:

By Dr. C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets, principal agent, where a liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted in like manner.

JOB FURMAN, No. 17, Jefferson street.
THOS. LYON, Lumber Merchant.
JACOB SHARP, No. 1, Hester street.
ENOCH DEAN, 14, Bowery.

For sale by the Subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, at $1 50 per bottle, the New York price.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, May 1828. 73-eow7t.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed, At this Office.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality,
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57tf

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been engaged in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms for *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and every Bed is supplied with a Mosoheto Net. BATH ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Bar is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy the continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 36tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of which are original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vests
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & cols
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do:
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Scidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McAEN.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.